

## Of Interest to Out of Town Men

**WE EXTEND a cordial invitation to the men folks to visit our shop when in El Paso during Trade Excursion week, September 12th to 18th.**

We are men supplied with men's things to be bought for men. The line of finer Haberdashery is at once worthy of your tasteful approval and the standards of your friends.

### SHIRTS & CRAVATS

**SHIRTS**—For Fall, Plain Negligees, Stiff Bosoms, Pleated Bosoms and Soft Flannel and Oxford Cloths, made with separate collars and French cuffs and soft collars attached. Priced from \$1.00 to \$4.00.

**CRAVATS**—A great showing of novelties in the popular shapes, four in hands and wide bats. Priced from 50c to \$2.00.



### FALL HEADWEAR

**SOFT HATS**—The tendency is to brownish shades with a sprinkling of greys.

Stylish shapes have low crowns and wide brims. The real "Nifty" shapes have perfectly straight brims with curled edges.

**STIFF HATS**—The correct shapes show rather low crowns and curled brims, but straight flat brims are good for the young fellow.

We handle the Celebrated Cristy English Hats, Crofut & Knapp, Knapp-Felts and John B. Stetsons.



MEMBERS OF THE RETAIL MERCHANTS' LEAGUE.



**HARRY SWAIN**  
HATTER & SHIRTMAKER  
107 SAN ANTONIO ST.



## THE PRETTY COOK WINS OUT

By Kenneth Harris

She Forces the Grocery Boy's Hand.

"SMELL 'o that," said the pretty cook, thrusting a nose under the grocery boy's nose. The grocery boy took a long sniff, closing his eyes as if in ecstasy. "Great, isn't it?" he exclaimed. "You're like me, Evelina. Some folks are stuck on this white rose and new mown hay and potchelly, but give me the smell of canned lobster. Course I don't mean to put on a handkerchief or anything like that but for the plain straight smelling it's most as good as corn beef and cabbage."

"You ape!" exclaimed the pretty cook wrathfully. "For a notion I'd throw it at you. What do you mean by bringing me spoiled stuff? Now I'm all ready for my salad and no lobster."

"What's become of that cross-eyed milkman?" asked the grocery boy. "You make me direct to the pretty cook. What you want to do is to chase yourself back to the store and get me a can that isn't 20 years old, if you've got one in stock."

"With pleasure," replied the grocery boy. "I'll do so almost instantly. About how old would you like it to be? Now, don't get mad. There's soap now. Soap is all the better after it's aged some. It lasts longer."

Not So Very Bad.

"Lobster isn't all the better," snapped the pretty cook.

"It lasts longer, though," insisted the grocery boy. "At the same time, Evelina, that can didn't seem to me to be what you might call bad. You take a can that's really spoiled, and either you or it would have to leave the house, and you'd have the police inspector and a wagonload of sanitary inspectors and a side of 10 minutes I should think if you turned it out and aired it and put a little garlic in your salad dressing it wouldn't hardly be noticeable."

"Are you going to take that back or ain't you?" demanded the pretty cook.

"If you want me to," said the grocery boy. "I'll do anything that you really want. I was just feeling my way kind of to make sure I get your ideas correctly. I like my fish fresh, except when it's salt fish. I feel the same way about eggs. There's an age limit to both of 'em, and when they get past that I'll have to ask you to excuse me. Same way with persons. You take a person when he's about a day or so old and there isn't much harm in him. He begins to ferment and bulge out later on, but he's got to be pretty

had if he won't work up into a chowder or a Spanish omelet. What do you do with plain, common, ordinary eggs that don't make no pretensions to be any better than the average—eggs that have forgotten what the old house nest looked like; it's so long since they left it to go out into the cold, cold storage?"

"I send 'em back," said the pretty cook. "Did I understand you to say that you were going to take that lobster and get out of here?"

And Then He Went.

"I didn't put it in those exact words," said the grocery boy, "but such was my intention, if you concluded that you didn't want it on any terms. It's this way, Evelina: There's often things that we don't like and don't want, but if anybody'll make it worth our while to put up with 'em, we'll put up with 'em the best we can. It's like the tariff. The Democrats thought the tariff was pretty rotten, and that parts of it smelled worse than a can of lobster past its first youth; but when it came to cutting it down on cotton and cane and rice, and things like that—but you don't care nothing about politics. The point is that if I put the matter properly to the boss he might allow you a rebate of maybe 25 percent, and then you might see your way to use it somewhere. See?"

The pretty cook confronted him with her arms akimbo and a not-to-be-trifled-with expression. "You take that can back to the store and have a good one back here inside of six minutes without any more foolishness—see? When a thing's had enough to argue about, it ain't good enough for me. See? Now you try for the speed record or there'll be a new man in here taking orders tomorrow morning. See?"

"Oh, well, if you feel that way about it, I'll go," said the grocery boy.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF GERMANY**

(Continued From Previous Page.)

nomics was considered. The tariff question always has been in politics in America, as it has in England, and in neither has politics been able to solve the problem. In Germany the tariff is not in politics, but has been adjusted on a basis of economic thought.

The factions of America.

Americans are beginning to devote economic and social thought to the

solution of their governmental problems—national, state and municipal. On abstract political questions the two great parties still are in opposition, but the thought devoted to social and economic problems is now dividing both the Republican and Democratic parties into radical and conservative factions.

In municipal government in the United States the flood of September 8, 1906, which destroyed the city of Galveston, marked the beginning of the end of the long series of unsuccessful attempts to solve municipal problems by political methods. Galveston was destroyed. Galveston had to be rebuilt. Galveston had to be protected from the waters of the gulf, and to that end Galveston did what the Germans always have done—it made the city a business corporation instead of a political corporation. The Galveston plan, in its original form and as modified by Des Moines and other cities, is being adopted in American cities all over the country, and in every instance where it has been at all successful political quarrels have been subordinated to economic problems. But it is difficult to change in a decade the thought habits of a century. No doubt it was the presence of a large number of German voters, possessing German habits of thought, that resulted in the election of the Socialist mayor Seidel in Milwaukee a few months ago.

**Germany's Business Government.**

The German theory of a municipality as a business concern in which every citizen is an equal partner, is to some extent unsuccessful in practice because of the political backwardness of the general government which denies the principle of equality in political affairs. For the same reason the German theory if attempted in America would to some extent fail in practice because of the fact that American political thought cannot yet tolerate the principle of collective ownership, even in a municipality.

In the German municipality the voters stand in the relation to the government as stockholders in a corporation. Every vote they are asked to give is an expression upon some phase of an economic question. They are asked to decide whether this investment is wise, or whether that enterprise should be abandoned; whether this improvement is needed, or whether that expenditure should be postponed. They are not asked to express their preference as among personal aspirants for municipal offices.

All of the municipalities are correlated in the general government just as all of the coal mines of Germany are correlated in the German coal syndicate. The coal syndicate sends to each mine a manager with a technical training, who has been proved to be best fitted for the proper development and conservation of that particular mine. The government furnishes to each municipality a general manager, or a mayor, who is best fitted by experience and training to deal with the problems pressing in that particular city.

**Mayors Are Trained.**

A German mayor is trained for his profession just as is a railroad man. He takes a course in a government school which devotes itself to the education and technical training of juristic officers. Upon leaving school he is assigned to govern some small village, there to try his skill. If he fails he is dropped from the service. If he succeeds he is in time promoted to a small town. Then, if he shows apti-

## EL PASO SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

**A** HOME SCHOOL of highest standards, beautifully located in group of new buildings on commanding elevation. All departments in charge of experienced and capable instructors. The "house mother," a gentlewoman from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, gives personal care to girls in the home, and a graduate of the two most famous schools of physical culture in the United States directs the sports, gymnasium work, and physical development of the students. Intermediate, high school, and college preparatory courses, thorough and well balanced to insure rounded development of mind, character, and body. Out of door recitations, evening classes in astronomy, lectures on topics of the day. Exceptional advantages in music, dramatic expression, physical culture, languages, mathematics, and domestic science. Ample accommodations for day pupils. In addition to the studies required for graduation, many elective courses are offered so that girls may follow out their own lines of special work if they wish. Students may enter for special studies only. Very full English courses afford opportunity for advanced studies in literature, and advanced students also have the benefit of courses in the history of art, musical theory and composition, German literature, and higher mathematics. The El Paso School for Girls is chartered under the laws of Texas, and the board of directors and women's advisory board are made up of men and women recognized as among the leaders in El Paso's intellectual, business, and social life. For further information, year book, and registration blanks address EL PASO SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, EL PASO, TEXAS.

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Miss Olga E. Tafel, University of Cincinnati

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Sunset Heights, El Paso, Texas.

### INSTRUCTORS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1910-1911:

Miss Ora W. L. Slater, A. B. Wellesley.

Graduate work in Mathematics, Columbia University.

Three years Instructor in Education, University of Chicago.

Seven years Instructor in Mathematics, High School, Montclair, N. J.

One year residence and travel in Europe.

Miss Olga E. Tafel, University of Cincinnati.

Six years Instructor in German and Science, Kent Place, Summit, N. J.

Two years head of German Department, University School of Cincinnati.

Travel in Europe.

Miss Isabel M. Norton, Mount Holyoke.

Instructor in English and History, Glen Cove, East Aurora, N. Y., and Shamokin, Pa.

Two years Chair of History, Literature and German, Black Hills College, Hot Springs, South Dakota.

Five years residence, travel and study in Mexico.

Two years, The Dean School, El Paso.

Miss Lillian G. Huggett, A. B. University of New Mexico.

A. M. Northwestern University.

Three years Instructor in Latin and German, Preparatory Department, University of New Mexico.

One year, teaching in El Paso.

Miss Rebecca Robins Mack, B. L. Smith College.

Two years Instructor in Mathematics and Geography, Langhorne, Pa.

Two years Instructor in Miss Roney's School, Philadelphia.

Miss Ruth Wilbur Davis, Sargent School of Gymnastics.

Diploma of Department of Hygiene and Physical Education, Wellesley College.

Mrs. Mary S. Richardson, House Mother.

Sra. Carmen Acebo de Dunlavy, Liceo Chihuahuense.

Diploma del Gobierno de Chihuahua.

Mrs. F. S. Hollington.

Two years Dramatic Department, Ohio Conservatory, Cincinnati.

Four years Director Dramatic Department, Alabama Normal College.

Two years Director Department of Dramatic Art, Colorado Conservatory of Music, Denver.

Mr. Francis Moore, Pupil of Sharwood, Chicago, and of Bauer, Paris.

Instructor in Piano, El Paso.

Mr. A. F. Sievers, Pupil of Teichmüller, Conservatory of Leipzig.

One year Preparatory Instructor for Teichmüller, Leipzig.

Two years Instructor in Piano and Harmony, Cotter College, Nevada, Mo.

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Domestic Science

Spanish

Voice Culture  
and  
Dramatic  
Expression

Music  
Theory and  
History of  
Music

Piano

## LETTERS To the HERALD

### EDUCATION FOR REAL LIFE.

Editor El Paso Herald:

I wish to thank you out of the fullness of a grateful heart for the editorial in your paper respecting our kindergarten and industrial school work in El Paso. My idea is, that the education that best fits a being for life, is the best education for that individual to have.

It is a fact that there are thousands of negroes who are graduating from the schools of the country each year, who

after they come from school find nothing to do because their education is wrong; a carpenter does not need to know Greek and Latin. I doubt seriously in this age of practicality if a college course is not a hindrance, rather than a help, to our race, unless the collegiate is to pursue one of the professions.

Twenty-five years ago there was a mad rush of the negro from the farms to the city, and nothing has contributed more to his downfall than this. Think of the thousands of acres of land about us that are offering lucrative rewards for the hand of industry and thrift, and then think of the numbers of negroes who live from hand to mouth, in this city, and you get an idea of the task that awaits the thoughtful of us. Holding ever in grateful remembrance your kind and cheering words,

C. S. Long.

Pastor A. M. E. church.

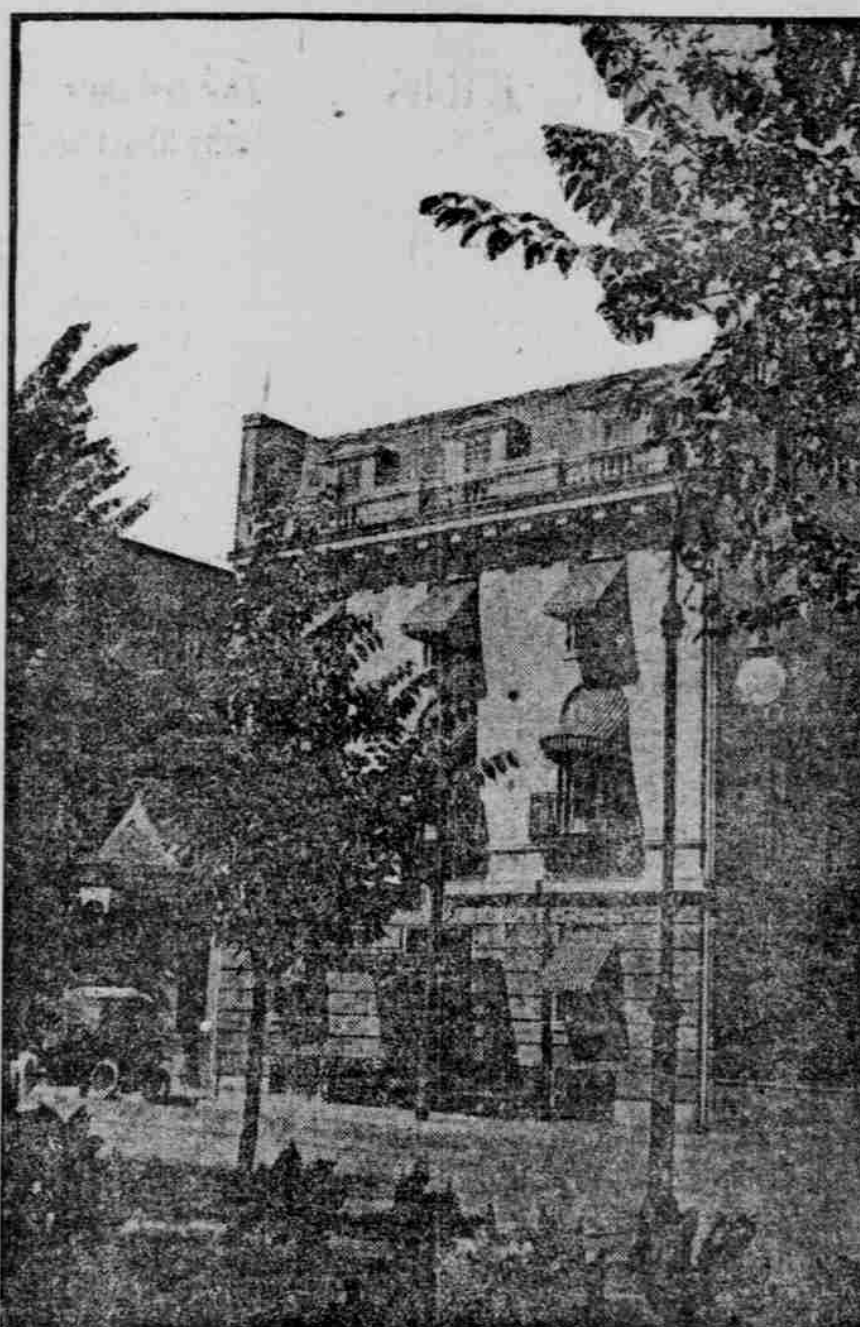
### A Vacation Scheme.

"I have had a great deal of pleasure from anticipating the trip."

"Possibly more than you'll get from the trip yourself."

"That's what I think. So I've decided to stay at home and save the money."

## The New Linden Hotel



Built by Ponsford Bros. and completed in 90 days from the day the first ground was broken.

## Rio Grande Valley Bank and Trust Co., El Paso, Tex.

Capital, Surplus and Profits \$160,000.00.

W. W. Turney, President. W. Cooley, Vice Pres. and Mgr.  
S. T. Turner, Vice President. W. E. Arnold, Cashier.  
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### Savings Department.

**WE DESIRE** to call to the attention of the Public the exceptional advantages and unusual protection afforded Depositors in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

FIRST: Our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, in compliance with the State Law, is operated entirely separate from our Commercial Department, and we are required to have at all times at least 16 percent of entire deposits in actual cash in vault.

SECOND: We may invest the funds of this Department only in Government Bonds, Municipal Bonds and First Mortgages on improved real estate worth at least double the amount loaned thereon.

These provisions give to our depositors security unparalleled.

INTEREST is paid in this department at the rate of 4 percent, and credited January and July 1st each year, no matter where the depositor may be.

Business men, professional men, mechanics, laborers, people of all classes find a Savings account valuable in many ways. Always available in case of sudden need, yet yielding a moderate profit.

**HOME SAVINGS BANK PROVIDED FOR THE CHILDREN.**

### Commercial Department.

We also buy and sell vendor's lien and other mortgage notes, and our Commercial Department is amply equipped to take care of desirable business, be it large or small.

**SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.**  
5400 SATISFIED DEPOSITORS OUR BEST AD.

**TODAY  
THE EYES  
of all El Paso are on  
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THE HERALD**

